

Customer No.: 31561
Docket No.: 10318-US-PA
Application No.: 10/710,659

To the Specification:

Please amend the following paragraphs:

[0007] When the voltage of the power supply to the traditional frequency converter is below a predetermined voltage level, the starter relay 13 will be turned off according to the IEEE446 standard. Hence, there is no output from the frequency converter ~~25~~ 14 so that the equipment 15 stops working.

[0011] In an embodiment of the present invention, the control circuit further comprises a stop-reset switch for determining whether or not to turn on the timer relay. ~~The stop-reset switch and the timer relay are connected in parallel.~~

[0019] FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a control circuit of a frequency converter in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention. The control circuit for the frequency converter includes a switch circuit 21, a timer switch 22, a starter circuit 23, a starter relay 24, a timer relay 25, a frequency converter 26, and the equipment 27. The starter circuit 23 is coupled to the switch circuit 21 and is adapted for determining whether or not to turn on the switch circuit 21. The timer switch 22 and the switch circuit 21 are connected in parallel forming a first parallel circuit, and the starter relay 24 and the timer relay 25 are connected in parallel forming a second parallel circuit. The first and second parallel circuit are connected in serial. The second parallel circuit including the starter relay 24 and the timer relay 25 is connected to the frequency converter 26. The frequency converter 26 is connected to the equipment 27. The starter

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relay 24 controls the output of the frequency converter 26 so that the equipment 27 can be operated.

[0020] In this embodiment, according to the IEEE446 standard, when the voltage level of the power supply is below a predetermined voltage level (in FIG. 3 it is 85%; hereinafter "the first predetermined voltage level"), the starter relay 24 is turned off so that the frequency converter stops outputting as a result the equipment begins to stop operating. At the same time, the timer relay 25 remains on for a predetermined time period for controlling the output of the frequency converter 26. If the voltage level of the power supply, according to the IEEE446 standard, rises to ~~above the~~ another predetermined voltage level (in FIG. 3 it is 70%; hereinafter "the second predetermined voltage level") during the predetermined period, the starter relay 24 is turned back on. According to the IEEE446 standard, when the voltage level of the power supply rises to above the first predetermined voltage level, the frequency converter 26 starts to output to operate the equipment 27. If the voltage level of the power supply to the control circuit do not rise to above the second predetermined voltage level during the predetermined period, the timer relay 25 is turned off. After the lapse of the predetermined time period, if the voltage level is still below the second predetermined voltage level, the timer relay 25 is turned off and the equipment 27 is turned off from in a low revolution speed to protect the equipment 27 from damage.

[0022] FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a control circuit of a frequency converter in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention. Unlike the first embodiment, this

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embodiment further includes a stop-reset switch 28 and the stop-reset switch 28 is connected in parallel to the timer relay 25 and is adapted for ~~determining whether or not to~~ turning on or turning off the timer relay 25. That is, when the equipment 27 begins to stop operating, the stop-reset switch 28 can be turned off, which also accordingly ~~to~~ turns off the timer relay 25. Therefore, even if the voltage level of the power supply is reduced to below the first predetermined voltage level and then rises again, the control circuit of the frequency converter will not be turned on automatically.

Please delete paragraph [0018] from the specification:

[0018] FIG. 5 shows a control relationship between a switch circuit and a starter circuit according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Please delete paragraph [0023] from the specification:

[0023] FIG. 5 shows a control relationship between the switch circuit and the starter circuit according to an embodiment of the present invention. When remote operation circuit 35 is turned on, it will turn on the relay 36. The relay 36 will then turn on the switches 33 and 34. The switches 33 and 34 are alternate switches; i.e., if either one of the two switches is on, the other is off.